THE PARK ROW DISASTER.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST. The inquest as to the cause of the loss of life in the Potter Building was continued yesterday by Coroner Herrman. Samuel Weir, the carpenter of the building, was the first witness. In answer to questions from the builders and the jury Mr. Weir explained the nature of the two flues in the centre wall. There was a fracture in the wall between a wall. There was a fracture in the wall between a recess and the flue. Mr. Weir never smelled gas escaping through the building, and did not know that the gas main from the street entered it near the boiler. The stepladder to the roof was made of oak with iron rounds. It was never locked, as one of the winesses had testified. It was fastened with a chain to keep it in place, but could be used at any time. The scuttle was never locked. Several persons escaped for the building at the time of the fire by means of the ladder to the roof. From the roof of the Potter Building to that of The Times there was another ladder. The witness said that he had been familiar with the building for twenty-five years, but he had no theory as to how the fire originated. He knew of no combustible material stored there. He then explained the different offices on each floor, how they were arranged and who occupied them. There were fire extinguishers, he added, on each floor.

on each floor.

"Why didn't you use one of them when you first
saw the fire?" asked a juror.

"Had no time," laconically replied the witness.

"What did you do when you discovered the

fire ?"

"Got out of the building as quickly as possible."

R. W. Townsend, Mr. Potter's counsel, then asked
the witness some questions in regard to the construction of the building. The witness replied that
the walls were substantial, and that all the mechanreal work was well done. To rebuild the same
kind of a structure now would cost \$300,000. The

kind of a structure now would cost \$300,000. The fire-escape to the roof was done under the direction of the Building Department, and it was all that was required of the owner.

Charles Wright, a colored bootblack, testified as follows: "I was in No. 34 Park-row the morning of the fire. About lifteen minutes after it broke out I ran to the spot and saw two or three men in the windows on Beckman-st. I saw a large wire runbing from the building to The Evening Mail building, and I thought that if I could cut it that the men in the burning building could clide down it to the ground. So I climbed up a telegraph pole, the best Leonid as I had no spikes in my shoes, and when I the burning building common and the burning building condition and the building and saw a colored women fall to the ground. I had a spike in my pocket, which I used to cen as a dust from in front of a door. Then the men in the windows who saw that I was going to cut the wire cried to me to hurry up. The wire was made very fast to the pole, as it was used to hang a Hansock banner on last year. I guess the wire was as thick as a lead pencil. I cut it as soon as I could, and saw it fall to the ground. One of the men in the windows then caught the part that was attached to the burning building, and before I had reached the ground two of them had gone down by the wire. One of them had his hand cut by it, but the other ground. I slipped and fell and sprained my ankle. I was afterward told that a third man used the wire to reach the ground."

Frederick C. Beach, of Stratford, Conn., testified

I was afterward told that a third man used the wire to reach the ground."

Frederick C. Beach, of Stratford, Conn., testified that his father was the proprietor of the The Scientific American. About firth men were employed in the office. He described the rooms occupied by the persons or gaged on the paper. He reached the office at 10 o clock the moning of the fire, and a few minutes afterward discovered the smoke. He rushed down the stairs and a good many men were behind him. There was no panic, and all the men on the stairs got out safely. Beach was accustomed to go on the roof in order to have the advantage of the san in getting photographs. When he went to the roof on Monday he relt an intense heat from the flue, and when he put his hand on the wall he had to withdraw it instantly. He also said that the ladder used for going from the roof to The Times Building was fifty feet from the latter building. It would have required two men to carry it to its proper piace. He frequently used the ladder leading from the top story to the roof, and only remembered seeing it fastened once.

Wilham Smith and Joan H. Russell kept paper stands at the corhers opposite the burned building, and they testified to the progress of the fire and the escape of the people from the windows. Joan Banks, a fireram of Engine Company No. 7, gave testimony regarding the time when the alarm was received. He said he had been a fireman for twenty-three years, and that he had been a fireman for twenty-three years, and that he had been to three fires in two years in the Potter Building. There was one a year ago, when the engines worked haif an bour in extinguishing it. He and not know any of the details of the fire. Last December there was another fire in the basement. The inquest was was then adjourned until ro-may.

Fire Commansioners Purroy and Van Cott were intormed yesterday that the work of scarching for bodies in the ruins of the Potter Building had been discontinued. As President Gorman was absent from the city they went to investigate t Frederick C. Beach, of Stratford, Conn., testified

Potter believed that there were no more bodies in the rains. Chief Mahedy gave to the Commission-ers the names of six persons whom the police times perisned in the fire, in addition to those whose bodies have been recovered. There is little proba-bity that any of those persons were in the building.

The Commissioners had consultations with Mayor Grace and with the Controller, and it was decided not to let the search for bodies drop until the list of missing persons had been verified. Mr. Potter, by request of the Commissioners, weat to the Fire Headquarters at 4 p. m. yesterony. He said the search had been interrapted through a misunderstanding on the part of his foreman, because the Bureau of Incumorances had made an objection to the heaping of deeris in the streets. The search, he added Commissioners had consultations with Mayor Incumorances had made an objection to the heaping of dearis in the streets. The search, he added, would be resumed immediately, and would be kept ap until it was certain that no bodies remained in the runs. Mr. Forter also took a copy of the list of missing persons, and said that he would have inquiries made about each one.

Despite the vigitance of the police, petty thefts, or attempted thefts, are frequent about the ruins of the ire. One main, who was making off with a bag, was said the a police peak yesteriay afternoon an

are. One man, who was making on with a bag, was caught by a policeman vesterday afternoon an mane to chapty its contents on a heap of rubbish. A growd quickly gathered, and word went around that the man was a laborer, who had found some horrible remains of a victim of the lire. It proved, however, that he was trying to make off with a big lump of hadly dispeased rubber. pf badiy damaged rubber.
The body of Robert T. Treadway was taken to

Tarrytown yesterday and buried in Sleepy Hollow

ANXIOUS TO INCREASE ITS LIBRARY.

The Medico-Legal Society of New-York is cubeavoring to organize a library of all accessible
works upon medical jurisprudence, written in English, French and German. It has a small collection
already, gathered since 1872. It is at present in
the Mott Memorial Hall in Madison-ave,
An esp-cial effort is now being made to complete
the work began nine years ago. Every member of
the society is expected to contributions received
from persons not members of the society will entitle
the giver to the right of access to the library for
reference. To foward this work, the following gentlemen have been appointed the Library Committee: R. S. Guernsey, Dr. William A. Hammond,
Dr. Fordyce Barker, Dr. Francis P. Foster, Elbridge
T. Gerry, David Dudley Field and George H. Yeapan. Besides this library there is only one of importance upon medical jurisprudence—the library
of the Surgeon-General in Washinghton. The Medico-Legal Society of New-York is en-

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY,

The twenty-eighth annual report of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Chridren, at No. 5 Liv-ingston-place, which has just been published, shows that in the last year there was an increase in the number of those to whom it gave assistance. Last year 253 patients were treated in the institution, while the number admitted in the previous year was 244. The work of the institution as a hospital and dispensary also increased in the last year. The number of patients received in the link year. The number of patients received in the infirmary and dispensary was 4,625, and the number of prescriptions 15,433, of which 3,950 were free. The treasurer's report shows that the institution has been economically administered, and that its usefulness is only innerred by its limited resources. The officers of the economics. is only numbered by its limited resources. The officers of the institution are Samuel Willets, presi-dent; Lucius Tuckerman, vice-president; John I. Willets treasurer; and Robert Haydock, secretary.

CASES OF SUICIDE.

Bella Louisa Cruikshank, age eighteen, of No. 1,003 Pacific et., Brooklyn, committed suicide on Sunday by taking a dose of paris green, from which she died on the following day. The testimony at the Cor-oner's inquest yesterday showed that she had been of unsound mind for several years and had made several attempts to end her life. She went out on Friday ostensibly to get a library book, but went to a paint ostensibly to get a many person of the constraint of the constrain

GENERAL HANCOCK'S SOUTHERN JOURNEY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 7.-General W. S. Hancock arrived here this morning, and visited the United States Arsenal. Later he held an informal recep-Son at the house of Major John D. Adams, where he was

visited by citizens. He left here this afternoon for First's Fount, Miss., on a visit to his son Russell, who is largely engaged in planting near that town.

THE SULLIVAN-RYAN PRIZE FIGHT.
SULLIVAN-WISS WITHOUN A SCRATCH.
RYAN SUVERELY PUNSIED AT MISSISSIPPI. CITY.
MISS.—OVER 2,000 PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE ON THE RICHED AT MISSISSIPPI. CITY.
MISS.—OVER 2,000 PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE ON THE RICHED AT MISSISSIPPI. CITY.
MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISS., Feb. 7.—Long before dayling this morning the Mobile Raliroad station was thronged with "sporting men" and newspaper reporters who had come here to witness the prize light between Patrick Ryan, of Troy, N.Y., and John L. Shilvan, of Boston. Reviewen 10 and 11 o'clock a. m. excursion trains brought large crowds from New-Orieans, and the grounds about Barnes's Hold was over. There was no trains brought large crowds from New-Orieans, and the grounds about Barnes's Hold was over. There was no trains brought agree to the west of the dwith about that the authorities thought of interfering. If they had sought to prevent the fight, it is not likely indication that the authorities thought of interfering. If they had sought to prevent the fight, it is not likely indication that the authorities thought of interfering. If they had sought to prevent the fight, it is not likely indication that the authorities thought of interfering. If they had sought to prevent the fight, it is not likely indication that the authorities thought of interfering. If they had sought to prevent the fight, it is not likely indication, the profess of the proper had not to be a fight of the people here were in favor of a "fair and free people here were in favor of a "fair and free people here were in favor of a "fair and free people here were in favor of a "fair and free people here were in favor of a "fair and free people here were in favor of a "fair and free fight." The puglisis, and the fair and free people here were in favor of a "fair and free people here were in favor of a "fair and free people here were in favo arrived at 11 o'clock. The ring was immediately pitched in front of the hotel, under a grove of live caks. There the large crowds of people waited until all the preliminary arrangements were completed, passing their time in

making bets. A few minutes before 12 o'clock Sullivan cast his cap into the ring, and soon after Ryan entered the ring, accompanied by "Tom" Kelley and "Johnny" Reach. Evan won the choice of corners and took the southwest Evan won the choice of corners and took are corner. Sufficient took the opposite corner with the sun in his face. After some consultation, James D. Houston, of New-Orleans, was chosen as referee. He declined, and at 12:30 Charles Bush was chosen. He also the corner of the sun that the refused. Soon after the matter was settled by the choice of Alexander Brewster, of New-Orleans, and "Jack" Hardy, of Vicksburg. All the arrangements having been made, the two pogilists entered the ring and shook

hands. The incidents of the fight are given below:

First Round-Both men sparred cantiously for an and caught in return a "hot one" from Sullivan's left hand on the face. Exchanges then became short and quick and Sullivan finally knocked Ryan down with a Second Round-Sullivan at once rushed toward Ryan and cave him a blow on the law with his left hand,

Ryan closed with him and they wrestled for a fall, Ryan winning and falling heavily on his opponent. Time, 25 seconds.

Third Round—The men came together with a rush, and Sullvan, after making three masses, knocked Ryan down with a terrible right hand blow on the chest. Time, 4

seconds.

Fourth Round—The men sparred for a second or two and then Sullivan gave Ryan a stinging blow on his nose nefore they closed. "Stugging" then began and continued until Rran was forced upon the ropes, when he "went to grass." Time, 20 seconds.

Fifth Round—This was a repetition of the previous round, both men closing and putting in their "bost licks." The attack of both was condined to the face Ruan succeeded in bringing Sullivan to his knees at the close of the round.

Sixth Round—Sullivan came up "smilling" that

licks." The attack of both was confined to the face Rean succeeded in bringing Sullivan to his knees at the close of the round.

Sixth Round—Sullivan came up "smiling." but it was evident that Rean was not only suffering, but was somewhat a fraid of his antagonist. Sullivan lost no time, but Rean closed with and three him.

Screath Round—This round was a short one. The men closed and lutting was continued for a 'tow seconds, when Ryan "went to crass," a wreek. Sullivan came to his corner smiling. Ryan, however, had the "grit" to come up for inother round.

Eighth Round—When time was called the men came up prountly. Ryan, was decidedly week, but made a gallant stracele. Sullivan fought him all over the ring, into the umpire's corner and over the rones. Upon getting off the rones Ryan railied, but went down on one hond and me knee. A foul was looked for, but though Sullivan dand his hand traised to strike he restrained himself as Ryan rose. Both men were retiring to their corners, when the seconds of each cred. "Go for him," and the men again came together. They closed and then clinched, and affer a short straggle both went down.

Niath Round—Ryan failed to come to time and the field was declared in fayor of Sullivan.

Ryan and Sullivan were visited after they had come to their quarters. Byan was lying in an exhausted condition on his bed, badly disfigured about the face, his unper lip being cut through and his nose disfigured. He did not move but lay parting. Stimulants were given him. He is terribly punished about the head.

At the conclusion of the falls Sulivan ran langhing to his quarters at a lively gait. He laid down awhite as he was a little out of wind, but there is not a scratch on him He chatted picasantly with his friends.

Low. (reapnointed): Salem. William A. Wood: Union, Nathan Harper. Prosecutors of the Picas-Ocean, Thomas W. Middle-ton: Middlesex, J. Kearney Rice. Both houses attacked the volume of business before them with commendable industry and vigor to-day, and

made notable inroads upon the accumulation of bills. The Assembly has passed the bill requiring the Supreme

Court to admit to the attorney's examination all candi-

dates whose character and acquirements are certified to

for the benefit of Speaker Dunn. Last winter the Speaker applied to the Court for admission to the ex-

amination, but was objected to on the ground that he had not served the term of clerkship required by the

rules of the Court, having been engaged in house paint-

ing for a part of the time. The Court examined into the

matter and finally refused to admit the Speaker to the examination. Dunn is a man of middle age, large

family and natural wit. He was elected to the Assembly

committee appointed hast year to investigate the allege-ningal acts of the faset Jersey proprietors. The commit-tee simply submitted the volumemous testimony when is an interesting exposure of the peculiar metaods pur-sued by the Board of Proprietors. It was ordered printed.

printed.
The House Committee on Corporations heart an argument to the oil foreign ferriage on the Hudson River. The bill attaching the Mainal Repetit Late Insurance Company's ainual election was ordered to a third reaching. Its objects are inviterious and are alleged to be within the pale of suspicion.

to appropriation this and the Apportonment off, Mr. Page yielded, but assed and it be made a special order for consideration as soon as the Apportonment bill and the Post Office Appropriation bill were disposed of.

Mr. ELLIS (Dem., La.) objected.

Mr. WILLIS (Dem., La.) objected.

Mr. WILLIS (Dem., La.) objected.

Mr. PAGE miso appealed to the Heuse for present consideration of the question. For years the people of California has been assing for some legislation to reflexe the Pacific coast from the exist of Camese immigration.

Mr. PRESCOTI then demanded that the Apportion ment but should be taken up as a privileged question affecting as it did the organization of the House.

Mr. ANDERSON (Rep., Kah) raised the point of order that the Apportionment bill did not present a question of privilege, and in the course of his argument declared that there was a combination of the Representatives of New-York, Pennsylvania and Illinois to budge? This bill torough its spire of everything.

Mr. VAN VOORHIT (Rep., N. Y.) and Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Ill.) denied the existence of any such comonial tool.

The point of order was descussed at some length, and THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE. NOMINATIONS BY GOVERNOR LUDLOW.

The point of order was discussed at some length, and mully the SPEAKER rated that the Apportionment off presented a privileged question and overfuled the point of other. this afternoon sent in the nominations given herewith to the Senate. They were referred in executive session order. Ir. PAGE raised the question of consideration

to the Judiciary Committee, and will undoubtedly be confirmed without opposition. The selections show no Mr. PAGE raised the question of consideration.

The House decided—yeas, 163; nays, 63—to consider the Apportionment bit.

By ananimous consent Mr. RYAN (Rep., Kan.) was permitted to report from the Committee on Appropriations the Iodina Appropriation bit, and it was referred to the Committee of the Woole. (It appropriates \$4,926,203, when is \$921,510 less than the estimates and \$551,600 greater than the amount appropriated for the current year. The number of agents is reduced from 67 to 603. more political bias than usual in the offices to be filled. The interesting appointments in a political sense—the Secretary of State, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Prison Keeper and Prosecutor of Essex County-are yet to be made, and are awaited with a decree of impatience by Democratic leaders. The nominations to-day were as

77 to 60.5

Mr. CASSIDY (Rep., Nev.) reported from the Committee on Mines and Mining a sno-static for the Bellord off relative to the rights of adverse claimants in case where application is made for limited States patents to nineral ands. The adostitute provides that is adverse minimal, if he be a non-resident of the land district in which the nine is located, may file the island out of orotest as required by taw during the period of publication, by a duty authorized again or attoriety in fact. It was rejerred to the House calendar.

Mr. PRISTOTT was awarded the floor for the purpose ollows:
For Justices of the Supreme Court —Jonathan Dixon reappointed). Aftred Reed treappointed).
For Commissioners of the Smains Fund—James Wilson, Philemon Diskinson (both reappointed).
For Presiding Judges of the Interior Court of Common Teas—Passing County, Absalon B. Woodruff, term to egin April 1, 1882; Warren County, William H. Morrow reappointed.)
For Judges of the Interior Court of Common Place. begin April I. 1882; Warren County, Winner (reappointed.)
For Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas—
Atlantic, Enoch Cordery (reappointed); Bergen, Garret G. Ackerson, (reappointed); Birlington, Benjamin Franklin Lee, vice Clayton Lippincott; Cape May, Jesse H. Diverty, (reappointed); Camberland, Elias Douenty, (reappointed); Hudson, John Brinkerhoff, (reappointed); Mericer, Edward R. Applegate, (reappointed); Morris, David W. Dellicker, (reappointed); Ocean, William A. Low, (reappointed); Salem, William A. Wood; Union, Nation Harper.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House to-day a resolution was adopted,

n motion of Mr. VANCE (Dem., N. C.), directing the Post

master-General to furnish the House with such informa-

tion as he may have concerning the custom of subletting

Mr. CRAPO (Rep., Mass.), chairman of the Committee on Banking and Curreacy, reported a bill to enable Na tional banking as-ociations to extend their corporate

the contracts for carrying the United States mails.

was referred to the House calendar.

Mr. PEESCOTT was a warded the floor for the purpose of debate, but yielded the floor for the offering of amenaments, which were submitted as totiows:

By ar. ANDLESON (Rep., Kan.)—Fixing the number of Representatives at 325.

By ar ANDERSON (Rep., Kan.)—Fixing the num-ber of Representatives at 325. By Mr. BURKOWS (Rep., Mich.)—At 321. By Mr. JOYCe (Rep., Vi.)—At 365. By Mr. PAGE (Rep., Cal., and Mr. SPR INGER (Dem., III.)—At 319.

By Mr. BRIGGS (Rep., N. H.)—At 324.
By Mr. BRIGGS (Rep., N. H.)—At 324.
By Mr. ROBINSON (Rep., Mass.)—At 320.
Mr. PRESCOTT then proceeded to review elaborately
the happornonments made during the early days of the
Republic. He thought that the bill presented by the
Committee on Census was a fair one. Some members
aught think that the ratio of representation preposed
by the bill—154,285—was too large, but he contended
that it was no greater comparatively than was the ratio
of 33,000 in 1790. by five connectors of good standing. The bill is designed

that it was no greater comparatively than was the ratio of 133,000 in 1790.

Mr. ROBIN-SON (Mass.) opposed the bill of the committee, dectaring that it took away Representatives from the states of Canifornia, Roode Island and Florida and poured them into the laps of New-York, Pennsylvania and Hilnois. The bill was full of paradoxes.

Mr. HORR (Bem., Mich.) opposed the bill as being an outrage on common sense. He criticised the speecu of the genileman from New-York (Mr. Prescott) for the intimation that the appertionment should be based somewhat upon the wealth of the various States. That gentleman claimed that New-York should have another memoer because she happened to own bonds and other property. The gentleman could not have been in carness. What misde New-York what sie was—the metropolis of the Nation had likely to be the money centre of the world! She was wealthy because the small States had happed to build her up; and it did not come with good grace from her to attempt to strike down the political power of those filts States in a manner so wrong and so indust upon its face. [Applause.]

family and natural wit. He was elected to the Assembly last fall for a fourth term, mainly on the issue of the Court's rejection of him, and was chosen Speaker by the Democracy. The bill was introduced by a fellow-member and passed the Assembly without opposition. The Senate will probably be induced to passit also, for similar reasons to those which nominated and elected Dunn to the Assembly, made him Speaker and passed this bill—a feeling that he had been hardly used and that the examination should have been permitted to go on and the candidate made to stand or fall upon that alone.

Bills were introduced in the Senate to day: To authorize physicians of twenty years' experience to practice medicine despite the law requiring the filing of diplomas; to authorize chies and towns to apportion assessments and water reuts among joint tenants and co-parceners; to remove tax penalties in cities prior to 1881 where the full tax and 7 per cent interest are paid; to further constructure the law against sching adulterated mits, evaluating complaints to be brought before any justice or recorder.

Te e Senate bassed Senate bills: Te require the paypower of those little States in a manner so wrong and so unjust upon its face. [Applause.]

air. CHACE (Rep., R. L.) commented upon Mr. Prescott's remarks, declaring that though Rhose Island was poor, as the gentleman had stated, everything she had belonged to her and not to German bankers or English bankers. If the apportionment were to be based upon wealth it might make a very great difference to New-York whether stocks were up or down, whether Gould and Vanderfoll were "buns" or "bears." The method of apportionment adopted by the Committee on Census was one of the "ways that are dark." He trusted that it might be "one of the tricks that are vain." Pending further discussion, the House at 5:05 p. m. adjourned. full tax and per cent more and particle mick, enabling complaints to be brought before any justice or recorder.

The Senate passed Senate bills: To require the payment of taxes on mortgages held by the Court of Chancery the same as on other mortgages; to make valid acknowledgments of deeds taken by Commissioners whose terms of office had previously expired; to require a property of the property of the companies in case of default; to prevent persons from office states from heing interested in any oyster-bed or grounds in this State. The Senate boil providing for the conversion of the former sonders: Children's Home to an Asylum for beat and Dumb was also passed. In the Assembly bills were introduced: To strike out the clause in the crimes not, which makes a shop selling liquor on Sanday a disorderly house, and changing the penulty for the offence from fine and imprisonment to a fine of from \$5 to \$25; to make the penulty for incest imprisonment for believed from fine and imprisonment to a fine of form \$5 to \$25; to make the penulty for incest imprisonment for believed ten and twenty years; to fix the rate of ferrage where over 20,000 people are carried amountly at two cents for each person; to establish a new agreening elected where over 20,000 people are carried amountly at two cents for each person; to establish a new agreening electes to cause an expert examination of the city accounts to be made each year. The measure chair from Newark, where people feel the necessity for a radical provision of the kird, which, however, is likely to prove burdensone and annoying to 6 the rounterpartees. It was developed this afternoon that the bill was a Democratic cause sureasure of the poor was passed.

A mode of the whipping post at Newaratie, Del, was exhibited in the Assembly Chamber to by conday with the intention of influencing members against the passage of the bill to establish whipping posts in the State. The bill is in the hands of the Aftorney-feneral awaiting his decision on its constitutionanty. The Constituti

THE NATIONAL BANK CHARTER BILL. ITS PROVISIONS IN FULL-REPORT OF THE COM-

MITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY, Washington, Feb. 7.-The text of the bill to extend the enacters of National banks agreed upon by the Committee on Banking and Currency and reported to the House to-day by Representative Crapo us a substitute for the original bill introduced by him and knows as the Crapo-Morrill-Hardenberg bill, is as fol-

A bill to enable National banking associations to ex-

lows:

A bill to enable National banking associations to extend their corporate existence.

Be it enacted, etc., That any National banking association organized under the acts of February 25, 1863, June 3, 1864, and February 14, 1880, or under sectional 5, 183, 5, 184, 5, 185, 5, 136 and 5, 154 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, may at any time within two years previous to the date of the expiration of its corporate existence under the present law, and with the approval of the Controler of the Currency, to be granted as section to understanding and succession by amending its articles of association, and shall have succession for onch extended period inness sooner dissolved by the act of snareholders of unless foreitted by some violation of its.

Sign. 2. That such an amendment of said articles of association shall be authorized by two consent in writing of snareholders owning not less than two-thirds of the capital stor? of the association; and the Board of Directors shall cause such consent to be certified over the seal of the association, by its president or cashier, to the Controller of the Currency, accompanied by an application made by the president or cashier for the approval of the amended articles of association by the Controller; and such the end of the samended articles of association shall be not a certificate under ins hand and seal that the association has composed with all the provisions required to be compiled win, and is authorized to have succession for the extended period named in the amended articles of association.

Electric 2. That up a receipt of the application and certification.

bill for the delivery of 150 pieces of condemned bronze cannon to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland for a Garteld statue in Was hington was considered.

The committee amendment substituting a provision for the payment by the Secretary of War to the society of \$7,500 cut of the proceeds of condemned ordinance was acreed to and the bill as amended passed.

Mr. LAPHAM (Rep., N. Y.) presented resolutions recently adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce approving a remonstrance by New York importing houses against Mr. Saerman's bill for trials of Customs revenue cases by either the Secretary of the Treasury or Court of Claims. The remonstrance protests against the abolition of the right of trial by jury on disputed duties as one which has always been recognized by Congress, and arainst the passage of the proposed legislation pending a decision upon its constitutionally by the Supreme Court, where the question is now being adjudicated. It also claims that the Government is now amply protected by law. The remonstrance, signed by thirty-three leading importing firms, bears the signatures of H. B. Claffin & Co., Lord & raylor, Arnold, Constable & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., A. T. Sewart & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Tiffany & Co., H. K. and V. B. Taurber & Co. and Park & Tillors.

The unlimished business, Mr. Ingall's resolution, as, proving the pen ion arrears law, came up at 1:15 p.m and was laid aside informally. Mr. Coke was then awarded the floor for a specen upon the tariff—the Morrill Commission bill being taken up to allow him to speak. He lavored tariff revision by a committee of the two Houses, and hoped for a report from them and final action thereon at the present session. Upon the general question he advocated a tariff for revenue with the addition to the free list of every article upon which a tax for revenue is unnecessary, and charged that the Morrill system by its monstrons thation enriched a few manuacturers, while destroying revenue and burdening the people, especially the a

within thirty days after the flaal appraisal provided in this section.

SEC. 6. That the circulating notes of any association so extending the period of its succession, which small cave been issued to it prior to such extension, small be redecimed at the Treasury of the United States, as provided in Section 30 of the Act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An Act dixing the amount of United States notes, providing for redistribution of National bank currency and other purposes," and such a notes, when redeemed, small be forwarded, to the Controller of the Currency and destroyed as now provided by inw; and when the amount of such notes shall be reduced to five per cent of the capital stock of the bank issuing the same, the association so extended shall deposit lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States sufficient to redeem all of its constanding circulation, as provided in sections 5,222, outstanding circulation, as provided in sections 5,222.

A long and interesting majority report accompanied the bill, in which the committee discusses and defends

The report rehearses at some length the work the National banks have accomplished, and claims that while the necessity which called the National banks into ex istence has ceased to exist, there are other and greater advantages accruing from the system which still warrant their continuance. By the terms of the National Banking Act the authorized duration of a banking association was limited to tional banking associations to extend their corporate existence.

Mr. BUCKNER (Dem., Mo.) presented the minority report waten, with the report of the majority, was referred to me House calendar.

Mr. LORD (dep., Mea.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back adversely the Nicaraguan Claims bill, and it was laid upon the table.

Mr. GHSON (Dem., La.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to extend the limits of the port of New-Orleans. House calendar.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Public Binidings for the circulon of public buildings at Syracuse, N. Y., Brookiyn, N. Y., and Scrauton, Penn. They were referred to the Committee of the Wasie.

At the conclusion of the morning hour Mr. PAGE, (Rep., Cal) called up the special order, being the bill to reside Calinese immigration. the period of twenty years. This limit has been the period of twenty years. This limit has been reached. The charter of one association has already expired. During the year ending February 25, 1885, the corporate existence of 393 banks will re-minate. These banks have a capital of \$30,010,750, and a bank-note circulation of \$00,160,980. It is apparent that some definite action should be taken by Congress without delay. If there is to be legislation extending these charters it should be known by the banks at once, and if such legislation is decimed in expedient the decision should be equally prompt. The committee believes that there are positive advantages attending the excending

The controller, when the liquidating banks will withdraw for sale, and for the purpose of closing their affairs and making division of their assers. Upon one single day—Pebruary 25, 1885—the charters of 297 banks will expire, involving a return to the Trenary of 854,000,000. It is not difficult to confecture the influence of such a contraction of the currency upon the business of the country and the values of property. Even if every National bank should reorganize by forming a new association under the existing law, the deposit of lead-tender notes or lawful money must precede the withdrawal of the United States bonds held by the Government, which withdrawal becomes necessary in the self-timent of the affairs of the bank.

Representative Buckner, who was granted permission by the committee to make a minority report, reported a a substitute a bili which was ordered to be printed in connection with the majority report.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

Washington, Feb. 7.-The Senate Finance Committee this morning decided to invite the Chambers of Commerce of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago to send delegates to express before the committee orally their views on the pending bill " to facilitate the decision of controverted questions in customs reve nue cases.

This is the measure introduced by Senator Sherman in December last, which provides for referring such ques tions to the Court of Claims, with a right of appeal to the Supreme Court. The committee this morning took up Mr. Beck's bill to punish the unlawful certification of checks by officers of National banks; and, after an in formal consideration, which apparently developed a general sentiment in favor of its passage, referred the

general sentiment in favor of its passage, referred the measure to the Secretary of the Treasury for his opinion in regard to it.

The Senate Committee on Milliary Affairs to-day decided to report for confirmation the nominations of Cololonel Rucker to be Quartermaster-General and Major Rochester to be Paymaster-General. The committee at the same time agreed to recommend the passage of Senator Hawley's bill, which provides authority for the President to piace General Meigs on the retired list as a Major-General.

The Heave Committee on Floridae to the last of the resident to place General Meigs on the retired list.

the President to place General Meigs on the retired list as a Major-General.

The House Committee on Elections to-day refused to consider the protest of Mr. Diable, sitting member from the Vth District of South Carolina, and ordered him to file a brief. This case is docketed with the committee as Mackey vs. O'Condor." The contestant in the first instance filed with the committee his notice of contest for the sear to which O'Connor was declared elected, but as the latter died before the assembling of Congress, and the Governor of South Carolina appointed Mr. Diable to fill the vacancy, i.e. latter protests against the right of the Committee on Elections to sussitute his name and make him (Diable) a party to the contest when he was not an opponent of Mr. Mackey before the people. The committee, however, have declared that he must file a brief and defend his title to the seat in the same manner that Mr. O'Connor would have been requested to do had he hived and taken his seat in the House.

Messrs, Asiburner, of the About Fron Works, Cramp, of Cramp & Sons, Fron ship builders, and Engineer in-

Messra Asaburner, of the About Iron Works, Cramp & Geramp & Sons, from ship builders, and Engineer in Chief Shock, of the United States Navy, were before the House Committee on Naval Affairs to day, and gave their views as to the best models and materials for new ships for the United States Navy, and also as to the present state of the manufacture of steel and from adapted to the building of ships in this country. The committee will resume the hearings upon this subject on Thursday, and will probably devote two weeks more to the investigation of the subject before beginning upor a report to Congress.

on Harrsday, and win the subject before beginning upon report to Congress.

The House Committee on Ways and Means this afteracon agreed to report a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of the Lard. This is a substitute for the Kasson only which me cluded the consideration by the commission of internal revenue haws as well as the tariff. The bill provides for a commission to be called the "Tariff Commission," to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The commissioners are to receive as compensation for their services case at the rate of \$10 per day when engaged is active duty, and actual traveling and other necessary expenses. It will be the duty of the commission to take into consideration and investigate all the various questions relating to the agreemental, commercial increasitie, manufact army, maning and advantaginal necessary to the establishment of a inflictions tariff, or a revision of the existing tariff laws upon a scale of justice to all the visiting tariff laws upon a scale of justice to all the visiting tariff laws upon a scale of justice to all the visiting tariff laws upon a scale of justice to all the visiting tariff laws upon a scale of justice to all the content of the content o estal of the association, by its president or cashier, to the scales injected of the association, by its president or cashier, to the decimal made by the president or cashier for the application in made by the president or cashier for the application in made by the president or cashier for the application in made by the president or cashier for the application in made by the president or cashier for the application in the amended articles of association shall be not valid and the controller; and such amended articles of association and creation in the consolided with all the provisions required to be completed with all the provision of the country as it is caused period named in the amended articles of association.

Note 3. That up a receipt of the application and certificate of the association provided for in the preceding section, the Controller and the first scale of the country of the results of the results of the scale of the same of the results of the results of the scale of the country of the results of the scale of the country of the country of the country of the country of the results of the country of the country of the country of the results of the

tection of small savings and to facilitate the deposit and withdrawal of the same, there shall be established at the seat of government a branch of the Post Office Department to be known as the "Central Depository," and the Postmaster-General shall be authorized to create such sub-depositories as in his judgment are advisable.

to create such sub-depositories as in his judgment are advisable.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to-day to report favorably to the House bills making appropriation for the crection of public buildings at Council Builds, Iowa, \$100,000; Oxford, Miss., \$50,000; Owensborough, Ky., \$50,000; Fort Wayne, Ind., \$100,000; Augusta, Ga., \$100,000; Syraeuse, N. Y., \$100,000; and Sacramento, Cal., \$100,000.

The House Committee on Milisary Afairs agreed to report back to the House, Representative Beltzhoover's resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the various items of expenditure in connection with the Sigual Service for the years 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881.

The House Committee on War Claims to-day rejected.

1879, 1880 and 1881.

The House Committee on War Claims to day rejected the claim of Warren Mitchell, of Kentucky, for \$150,000 for iosses sustained during the war, for supplies furnished the Federal armies, etc.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 7.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

the following nominations to the Senate to-day:
William Bund Deacon, to be United States Marshal for
New Jersey: Henry Clay Naih, Surveyor of Customs,
Baltimore; Anaelum Neuberger, Collector Internai Revenue, VIta District North Carolina; John Gailagh r. Jr.,
of Penusy vania, to be Consule; John Gailagh r. Jr.,
at Chemnitz; Albert E. Morlan, of Penusylvania, to be
Consul at Helize; Addison W. Gates, of New-York, to be
Consul at Manthi; Enoch J. Smithers, of Delaware, to
be Consul at Manthi; Enoch J. Smithers, of Delaware, to
be Consul at Leghorn; Thomas J. Barry, to be Consul
at San Luis rotoss, Mexico; Francis W. Rice, of Maine,
to be Consul at Aspinwall; William T. Rice, of Masse,
camsetts, to be Consul at Hogen; Fullon Paul, of NewYork, to be Consul at Odessa; B. O'Dell Duncan, of
South Carolina, to be Consul at Trindad. Thomas
Siampson, to ne Consul at Poerto Plata; Joseph W.
Harper, of New-York, to be Consul at Munich; Selah
Merrill, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Jerusalem;
James A, MacKnight, of Utan, to be Consul at St.
Helena.

UNDERWRITERS AND WAR RISK CLAIM-ANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I have recently read in the money article of The Commercial Advertiser the statement that the claims of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company to a snare in the Geneva Award never had a very sub-stantial basis. This is the truth. Neither in law nor in equity have they any standing. In Congress the House of Representatives, on no fewer than three occasions. after the fullest debate, by decisive majorities rendered a verdict against insurance companies—in the XLIVth Congress, 159 to 35 against them; in the Senate, XLVIth Congress, a majority of 2 to 1 against them. In merits of the case (in the distribution of the Geneva Award fund in America and the rights of insurance companies as plaintiffs) there was a majority of 2 to 1 against the underwriters, the court holding substantially that, under the Treaty of Washington, the award as made by Great Britan as a Nation to the United States as a Nation, to act in its own discretion in disposing of the fund. In the language of the Court: "This money was, in the first place, recovered by the American States Government did not bind itself in anyway as to the disposal of the money, and there was no obligation on it to give any of that money to defendants. Therefore, there was a sum of money in the hands of the Gov ernment and there was no obligations binding the Gov ernment as to its disposal. The Government was at nore conclusive test of the buseless claims set up by the nsurance companies. With the most powerful lobby at Washington ever known, and counsel of the highest order retained, they have failed of success. Before the city was effered to the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Cou pany to present their proofs of any net losses they might have sustained and receive their money the same as any other claimant who suffered a loss. They put in no appearance. Three New-England companies exhibited a statement of losses and were indomnified therefor with interest from date of loss to date of payment.

prims to it during the years of the war," by which the pasma reader would infer that to those who paid war premiums would be speedily refunded their losses by to the marine premium payers in mutual companies, and to the stockholders in stock companies. War premium payers could not possibly receive from the Atlantic Matual Insurance Company, including 4 per cent, interest, over 15 per cent mer of their losses; from other mutual companies much less; and from the stock companies.

reach of international law, not individual rights—the overnment has a right to take the fund which she educate and distribute it among the lowers who lost by virce of that breach of neutrality, actual losers only; and neoutly to do it, not from a sense of legal justice, but unely from a sense of political justice by the Government to her criticals."

A WAR PREMIER CLAIMANT, New-York, Feb. 6, 1882.

INSPECTION OF STEAM VESSELS.

RULES CHANGED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOES.

Washington, Feb. 7.-The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, which began its thirtieth annual session on January 18, completed its business to day, and adjourned sine die. The most im portant work accomplished by the Board during its session was an amendment to Kule I of the Pilot Kules, lake and scaboard, which had been found to be in conflict with the Revised Statutes, officers of States courts having refused to prosecute violations of the rule because of such conflict. The text of the rule was as follows:

was as follows:

Ruie I. When steamers are approaching each other "head and head," or nearly so, it shall be the duty of cach steamer to say to the right or port side of the other, and the pilot of either steamer may be first in determining to pursue this course, and thereupon shall give as a signal of his intention one short and distinct blast of his steam whistle, which the pilot of the other steamer shall answer promptly by a similar blast of his steam whistle, and thereupon such steamers shall pass to the right or port side of each other; but if the course of such steamers is so far on the starboard of each other as not to be considered by pilots as meeting "head and head," or nearly so, or if the vessels are approaching each other in such a manner that passing to the right, as above directed, is deemed insafe by the pilot of either vessel, the pilot so first deciding shall immediately give two anort and distinct blasts of his steam whistle, which the pilot of the other steamer shall answer promptly by two similar blasts of his steam whistle, and they shall pass to the left or on the starboard side of each other.

The amendment adopted strikes out the words: "Or

The amendment adopted strikes out the words: "Or if the vessels are approaching each other in such a man ner that passing to the right (as above directed) is deemed unsafe by the pilot of either vessel." These words qualified the first part of the rule in relation to vessels meeting head and head, giving either pilot wh might first elect to do so the right to deviate from the instructions to pass to the right, or starboard, which was contrary to rule 18, section 4,233, Revised Statutes which reads: " If two vessels under steam are meeting so as to involve risk of collision, the heims of both shall be put to port so that each may pass on the port side of the other." The diagrams of situations printed in the pilot rules were changed to conform to the amendment

pilot rules were changed to conform to the amendment made in the rule.

An important change was made in rule 13 of the rules and regulations relating to life boats on river passenger scamers, other than those navigating the Red River of the North and rivers whose waters flow into the Guif of Mexico. Under the rule as amended the number of boats required will be governed by the tomage. In addition to the one boat required by law, such steamers must be equipped as follows: Steamers under 100 tons, one boat: between 100 and 200 tons, two boats between 200 and 300 tons, 3 boats; between 300 and 400 tons, 4 boats; between 100 and 200 tons, boats; between 500 and 1,000 tons, 6 boats; between 1,000 and 2,000 tons, 5 boats; between 4,000 and 2,000 tons, 9 boats; between 2,000 and 2,000 tons, 9 boats; between 1,2,000 and 3,000 tons, 10 boats; the boats to be twenty feel in length, five text in breadth, and three fact in depth, and of sixty passenger capacity.

It is provided that where smaller boats may be desired the capacity must be made up by an increased number of boats to the agarnesse capacity of the boats required by the rule. It was also decided that he seamer said he obliged to carry more boats than are becessary to earry the passengers, medium the officers and crew, white she made pile agarnessed to carry by her certificate of inspection.

A rule was noopted requiring all small boats placed on

whites she may be because in appetion. A rule was adopted requiring all small boats placed on A rule was inter July 1, 1882, to be furnished with automate plurs, also a rule ordining the strength of the flat surmous of boders, strength of stays, and formulas for acternium of the strength of mp wedged and pivoted flates.

THE COURTS.

SEEKING TO CLEAR A CLOUDED TITLE. Jay Gould and Russell Sage, as trustees of he first consolidated mortgage of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, began recently in the Supreme Court an action against William Skrainka and others for the purpose of removing an alleged cloud on the title of the plaintiffs to the lands conveyed by the mortgage of which they are trustees. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company several years ago executed a first mortgage on its land grant to secure bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000. Jay Gould and Russell Sage succeeded to the trusteeship of this mortgage. The company afterward executed a second mortgage on its land grant to Amos H. Calef, as trustee, to secure to Amos H. Caief, as trustee, to secure \$1.500,000 of bonds. In May, 1879, the company made a consolidated mortgage to the plaintiffs as trustees. The bonds secured by the first two mortgages were all retired by the plaintiffs with the exception of about \$17,000 of the first mortgage bonds and one second mortgage bond of the par value of \$1,000, which is held by Mr. Skrainka, who refuses to accept payment of it. Mr. Calef, the trustee of the second mortgage, therefore refuses to exceute a satisfaction piece of the mortgage. The plaintiffs declare that the agreement under which the consolidated mortgage should be satisfied. They ask in this action that the Court a sufficient them to deposit with the Circk of the Court a sufficient sum of money to discnarge all the outstanding bonds, and that the trustees be directed to satisty their respective mortgages. The summons in the action was served on Mr. Skrainka by publication, and Justice Donohus refused yesterday to set aside the service.

A CONTRACT WITHOUT AUTHORITY. George Frazier in 1871 obtained a contract from the city to furnish a certain quantity of bine stone to be used in the construction of the Harlem Court the contract when the work on the court-house was dis-continued. He presented his bill to John Scallon, tha superintendent of construction of the building, who said he would get it certified. They went to Judge McQuade, one of the commissioners of the court-nouse, but he re-fused to certify the bill. The bill was not presented to the other commissioners, Waliam M. Tweed and Joseph Porter, for certification. He began recently an action Porter, for certification. He began recently an action against the city to recover the value of the stone for mened by him. The case came on for trial yesterday before Justice Lawrence and a jury. At the close of the plantiff's case the counsel or the city moved to dismiss the complaint, upon the ground among others that the complaint, upon the ground among others that accountract had been proved with the commissioners of any authority in Mr. Scallon to contract in their behalf, flustice Lawrence dismissed the complaint, William Allen Butler and John Buckman appeared for Mr. Fravier.

ASKING HEAVY DAMAGES.

The trial of the suit of Frederick A. Canfield and Thomas O'Mealy against the Tillie Foster Iron Mining Company to recover \$85,165 41 as damages for an alleged breach of contract, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Larremore. The parties to the suit entered into a contract by which the plaintiffs were to operate the defendants' mine, near Brewster Station on the Harlem Railway, at an agreed price a ton. After the plaintiffs had operated the mine for about a year the defendants refused to consider the contract any longer in force, and, it is aleged, forcibly took possession of the mine by an armed force. The company asserts that the right to put an end to the contract was reserved in the contract. Aaron P. Wattehead appeared as council for the plaintiffs and Linker R. Marsh for the company. The trial will be continued to-day. Brewster Station on the Harlem Railway, at an agreed

THE STOKES WILL CONTEST.

Another hearing was had yesterday in the contest over the will of the late James Stokes. D. Wallist James was the first witness called for the contestant, Mrs. Henry Dale, a daughter of the testator. The witness had been associated in business with Mr. Stokes, part of the time as clerk and afterward as partner for about thirty years. Mr. Stokes became feeble after 1877, and referred almost all matters of business to his son Aaron. On cross-examination the winness said he had Aaron. On cross-examination the witness sai not noticed anything indicating unsoundness the part of the testator. The hearing will be

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Feb. 7 .- In the Court of Appeals

o-day, present the Hon. Charles Andrews, C. J., and ssociates, the following decisions was hunded down: The People ex rel. Byan agt. French and others, Police formulassioners, etc. In the matter of New York, Lake Ern at Western Instituted Company, to change rounged New ock, Lackawamna and western Railread Company, the seases—Motion to any after connecting and produced reseases—Motion to any after connecting and connecting and connections.

e cases were argued: No. 48-Mary A. Durhin, administratrix, etc., agt. Thomas rpe, receiver.

6 is - Born schnicker, plaintiff in error, agt, the People, of reducts in error - Submitted, of the People, of the Markov Millam Sindram, plaintiff in error, agt, the People of the P ple, etc., deisndants in error.
No. 49-Mary and fobnoker, executrix, etc., respondent, agt. Toonas it. Sharp receiver, etc., appellants.
No. 35-Owen Norm and abother, exrs. etc., respitta, agt., Cordella C. Whitney, appt.
No. 64-James Hedmes, executrix, etc., respondent, agt. Alfeu Wood, apptlant.
The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Wednesday, February S-Nos. 15, 50, 11, 77, 40, 427, 428, 474.

COURT CALENDARS-FEBRUARY 8.

COURT CALENDARS—FEBRUARY 8.

SUPREME COURT—CHANGE IS—cleft by Bonodow, J.—Calendar called at 13. m.—Nos. 14. 55, 58, 62, 64, 78, 94, 104, 109, 111, 120, 123, 225, 135, 154, 106, 206, 208, 228, 230, 232, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239.

SUPREME COURT—SWICKL THRE—Smith, J.—Law and Pact, Nos. 130, 120, 410, 114, 461, 115, 109, 292, 205, 308, 301, 311, 313, 320, 323, 330, 333, 341, 531, 535, 302, 306, 367, 303, 69, 370, 371, 346, 342, 356, 341, 535, 302, 366, 367, 303, 69, 370, 371, 345, 342, 356, 365, 605, 760, 2302, 1201, 206, 1201, J - Nos. 608, 522, 548, 488, 230, 612, 560, 750, 450, 517, 519, 598, 810, 528, 697, 755.

PART II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Nos. 476, 599, 663, 768, 811, 814, 549, 756, 597, 71, 72, 73, 74, 111, 776, 811, 776, 811,

1782. PARTIL — Held by Van Hoesen, J.—Nos. 1315, 516, 695, 1742, 1653, 1440, 1441, 10 - 5, 1771, 1774, 1776, 1789, 1796, 791, 1792, 1795, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796.

STALWART SCHEMERS DISAPPOINTED. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 7 .- The people of

Orange, Sullivan, Ulater and Greens Counties were re-sently made very indignant at learning that a bevy of stalwarts, including "Jerry" Drew and J. H. Goodale, had gone to Washington to ask for the removal of Collector Stivers, of this Internal Revenue District, and tas appointment in his place of Mr. Goodale, who is in favor neither with his party nor the general public. There was no call for "a change," Mr. Suvers's management of the office has well deserved the special commendutions of the Department, which it has received, and was entinently satisfactory to the public, waile his serations of the popular and the public, while his services to the Republican party have been long and valuable. Moreover, the stand he took with the eigeneen other New York delegates at Chicago, has made him an especial favorite in this district, which is almost unanimously against boss "rais in Republican pointes. Tas was also the ground on which the little band of Stolwarts who went to see the President relied in asking for all removal. They came book disappointed, and everybody is laughing at them. Even those who went with Mr. Goodale are trying to wash their bands of the transaction, except "Jerry" Drew, who takes his defeat as a severe same on the part of the President, which is very morthlying to the main who claims to "carry Orange County in his breeches pecket." It is understood loaf, had this movement succeeded, it was the purpose of the Stalwarts to "go for" the traffield postunater at Newborg and other Federal otherchoiders in the county was have been at all conspicuous as Anti-Turit Termers.

THE PACIFIC BANK'S CONDITION.

Boston, Feb. 7.-There is a good deal of unexpected delay in getting the Pacific Bank of this city in running order again. The stockholders are backs and in paying their assessments, and not a few of thom complain because Bonyon, the ex-president, who is responsible for the mismanagement which ied to the failire of the bank, has not been criminally prosecuted. He is used by the directors in straightening out the He is used by the directors in straightening out to affairs of the institution, and has probably been prom-ied immenty from punishment. Should the bana fail to resume business it is understood that sails will be brought against the directors for negligence in per-mitting frenyon to rob the stockholders in such a bare-